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The QUILL



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THE QUILL

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From the Other Side of the Barricade

By Edwin E. Slosson

Literary Editor of *The Independent*

WHEN Clemenceau, now Premier of France, was a young man he was a radical and a revolutionist, always "agin the gov'ment" and frequently stirring up disorder. When he first became premier the syndicalists thought they could do whatever they pleased so they declared a general strike and tried to tie up every railroad in the country. But Clemenceau put down disorder with an iron hand and kept the trains running in spite of everything. His early associates were shocked at this and one of them came to remonstrate with him and sought to confound him by quoting from some of his youthful speeches in defense of the right of revolution. Clemenceau heard him patiently and then replied: "Mais, mon ami, you do not understand. I am the same man I always was but now I am on the other side of the barricade."

When I was teaching chemistry a dozen years ago I thought as science professors generally do that editors were idiots: I was eloquent in my denunciation of the asininity of the so-called scientific articles that appeared in the popular press and my favorite amusement was to take a newspaper or a highly respected magazine before my class and have the Freshmen point out how ridiculous were the statements in its account of some alleged discovery, how much of it was false and how much of it was old.

But when I was called from the chemical chair to the editorial chair I experienced a sudden change of heart or rather a change of attitude. My predecessor in the editorial office, one of the foremost literary men in America, and formerly a college professor, said to me as his parting advice: "Do not order anything from a college professor if you can help it. They never send you what you want and they never send it on time." I thought him prejudiced and I presume he was—but I have found out that he had reason to be prejudiced. I did not take his advice—but I have often wished I had. Nowadays when I meet my brother editors we commiserate ourselves over the impossibility of getting readable and reliable stuff on scientific subjects and we hold up to ridicule the article which some distinguished specialist expects us to publish. Writers swarm into our offices, male and female, aged sixteen to seventy willing and anxious to give us stuff on chamber music, military science, Gothic architecture, Japanese prints, Cretan archeology, Russian linguistics, ceramics, finance, housing, etc. Some of these writers are competent to treat such technical subjects in a way to interest and instruct the average reader.



EDWIN E. SLOSSON

But if we want something on sound in the style of Tyndall, something on insects in the style of Fabre, something on chemistry in the style of Duncan, something on geology in the style of Shaler, something on earthworms in the style of Darwin, something on diatoms in the style of Haeckel, we have to go after it and then generally fail to get it. We are not after great men for, to be frank about it, the name of no man of science carries much weight on the cover of a magazine. One of the most popular newspapers of the country publishes its scientific articles under a pseudonym. We do not care in this case to get at the man "higher up." The man lower down will suit us if he knows how to read scientific literature and how to write popular literature. Our colleges and universities are turning thousands of young men and women out who are or should be trained in both these arts. Where are they? And why do they object to earning a little money in their leisure hours? They are not all capable of doing original research. They are not all busy in technical work. They are, many of them, just the sort of people who should serve as the interpreters of science, the missionaries of the movement, the middlemen of the business, the conduit from the source to the street.

Every few weeks the editor or the publisher drops into my office and says: "See here, Slosson, we haven't had any popular science articles in a long time. The last numbers have been poorly balanced. There must be lots of good material

coming out now. Can't you rustle up some of it?" And I smile encouragingly and say: "Yes, there is lots of it. I'll see if I can't get something." But when he goes out and I tell over on my fingers—of one hand—the names of those I can call on my heart fails me. There is Prof. A.—one of the most interesting talkers I ever heard, one of the most uninteresting writers I ever read—I'm afraid he is mad because after I had begged him to write up some recent researches in his field of great popular importance, I sent back his manuscript twice to be rewritten because the principal words he used were not defined in the dictionary—nor in the article. Then there's Mr. B.—a scientific sophomore in the University of Atlantis, a bright chap with a knack of putting things, but he made a bad break in his last contribution which called out some sarcastic letters—the sort I used to write to editors. And there are others, graduate students, assistants, teachers, men who stand at the very frontier of human knowledge, familiar with sources, knowing real science from fake science, eager and able to write but when they come to me or I get after them they ask helplessly: "What do you want me to write about?"

I count ten before I answer. Then in as calm a tone and polite a manner as I can at the moment assume, I say that since they are more conversant with the latest advances in their respective fields than I could be perhaps they might suggest some topics, a dozen or so, that might be worked up into a good news story.

What do they take an editor for anyway? If I knew what they know I should not ask them to write. I should do it myself. Do they think that our correspondent somewhere in France cables to us: "Come over and tell me what there is here to write about?" Do they think that our musical critic drops in to ask: "Have I heard any new composers recently whom you think I ought to write about and if so what should I say about them?" Did Columbus go to King Ferdinand and inquire: "Has Your Majesty anything in the seafaring line that you would like to have me do?"

When I was a chicken I had to scratch gravel for my grub. Wyoming was not the best place in the world for one afflicted with the *coethes scribendi*. The library contained about three thousand volumes largely Pub. Docs. But late in the afternoon after I had run off the last of my analyses and dismissed the lingerers from the laboratory, I used to lock my basement door and slip upstairs to the library to see what I could find

to write about. I could always find something. Once I thought I would have to give it up. I looked over the latest periodicals, which were put on the radiator for convenience, and the only new thing I could find was a copy of a government meteorological monthly, mostly tables, but in one corner I discovered an item about a new record of a *ballon-sonde*. With that as a clew I wrote eight hundred words on "The Exploration of the Upper Atmosphere" for which The Independent sent me eight dollars and it was welcome in those days.

One day I saw in the paper that a Nobel prize had been awarded to Sully-Prudhomme. I had never heard of the gentleman and I ransacked the library with little success. Two incidental references were all I could unearth but by raiding the French classroom in the absence of the professor I got a little book on French verse by Arthur Canfield with one or two of his poems. This gave me material enough for a four page article on "The Poet of Science" and it was not so bad as you would think. That was twenty years ago, but a professor of French literature whom I met the other day complimented me on it.

These personal reminiscences are merely introduced to explain why I lose my temper when somebody within five cents of two of the largest libraries in the country tells me he cannot find anything to write about. I feel like saying to him as was said to the sailors on the ship in the mouth of the Amazon who signaled to a passing vessel for fresh water: "Scoop it up. It is all around you." I would remind him of Chesterton's remark: "There are no uninteresting subjects, there are only uninterested persons."

Which side of the barricade I am on does not matter to anybody. What does matter is that the barricade is there. With more science taught than ever before, with science making more spectacular progress than ever before, with science coming more closely in touch with daily life than ever before, there is, I veritably believe, less interest taken in it by the intelligent cultured layman than there used to be. Science has won its way into the schools. It has yet to win its way into the hearts of the people. It is not complimentary to science that closer acquaintance with it should lead to dislike of it. There is for one thing an active and organized opposition to the propaganda of science, which has been intensified by the reactionary spirit always engendered by war. All the crimes of Germany are charged to her scientific training. This is rather amusing in view of the criticism of German schools by German scientists for being too classical. See, for instance, Ostwald's *Ueber die Schulelend* or "What's the matter with our schools?" In England the headmasters are urging that the study of the classics is the best way to support the monarchy for they prove the inevitable failure of democracy. In this country the mere proposal to found a modern school to see if there cannot be found some other way of attaining the cultural aims of classical education brings a mass meeting at Princeton to counteract the movement. Everywhere we hear demands for a return to the "humanities" meaning mostly by that an intensive study of the atrocities committed during the Trojan and Peloponnesian wars.

The antagonists of science do not question the achievements of applied science, they do not object to the pursuit of pure science, they do not deny the practical advantages of elementary scientific education. What they do question is the esthetic, intellectual, and

moral benefits of scientific training; that it can stimulate the imagination, broaden the sympathies, clarify the mind and elevate the character. In short they challenge the cultural value of science. Music, we know, has a value to those who are not musicians, architecture to those who are not architects, poetry to those who are not poets, history to those who are not historians, classical literature to those who are not classical professors. Has science any such value to those who are not its professional practitioners? That is what was to be demonstrated and has not yet been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the world at large. It must be admitted that some of those who have taken scientific courses with A grades do not show in their character and mental attitude any evidence of beneficial effects from the information acquired. It is of course admitted on the other side that some classical students never get an inkling of the cultural value of their studies, though if I ventured to give any figures as to the percentage I should get into trouble.

But however we may think the two types of studies compare in regard to intrinsic value and possible cultural influence it must be acknowledged that classical and literary studies are more commonly taught with a view of exerting such influence while this side of the science is frequently ignored in the classroom and unappreciated by the world outside.

It may be said that the commonly professed admiration of fine arts, music, literature, and the like is largely a fashionable affectation. That is likely true but the mere existence of hypocritical interest proves that there are a certain number of respected people who have a non-professional interest in and get a genuine benefit from such pursuits. That there is no similar social pressure imposing an affection of admiration for science proves that there is no considerable body of laymen who take that sort of an interest in science. There are doubtless many people who have never enjoyed a symphony or have never been thrilled by "a chorus ending from Euripides." But those who have not, feel a certain misgiving and reluctance about admitting their incapacity to appreciate such things even though they may in bravado profess disdain of them.

On the other hand those who have never felt the delight of the solution of a scientific problem or experienced a moral elevation at "the contemplation of the starry heavens" have no sense of secret shame but are more apt to boast of their ignorance and incapacity. Witness the contempt manifested by the classicists "for the modern side" as given in Kipling's school stories. It is even possible to discern distinction in the honorific rank of the several sciences, dependent, as in the case of aristocratic families, chiefly upon their ages. Astronomy, for instance, claiming a respectable antiquity of some six thousand years and having received the commendation of such well-known literary men as David, Kant, and Addison, is not to be sneezed at as chemistry is. Yet the contemplation of the electronic systems within the atom is quite as awe-inspiring and gives one the same sense of moral elevation as may be derived from an appreciation of the magnitude of the starry heavens. Of course astronomy, being in its higher branches a useless study, has thereby a better claim to honorific rank with those who admire only the sciences that belong to the leisure class and do not have to work for a living. Mathematics, almost as old as astronomy and also largely cultivated from non-utilitarian mo-

tives, is held in higher esteem than such parvenu and practical sciences as botany and zoology.

But the strange thing is that science has lost its established position as a part of conventional culture very recently, even during the last fifty years in which scientific progress has been unprecedented and scientific education has become universal. It is as if when the whole population had been taught to read, reading should go out of fashion. A gentleman and scholar in ancient Athens regarded it as his duty to know what science there was to know. He might despise Phidias but he would admire Archimedes. Virgil used his art to teach agriculture and Lucretius used his to teach physics. Napoleon delighted in attending the seances of the Academy of Sciences and Frederick the Great was as fond of scientists as he was of poets. Statesmen of the old school such as Jefferson and Franklin took a personal interest in the advancement of science.

In my office there stand the bookshelves holding the files of *The Independent* and Harper's *Weekly* stretching back for more than half a century. One was started as a religious and the other as a political journal. But when I take down one of the cumbrous volumes and turn over its yellow pages I see that both give a definite and considerable space to scientific news, evidently because in that day all persons of any pretensions to culture regarded as their duty and privilege to keep informed of the progress of science as they did of arts, politics, religion, and literature. Lectures at which were demonstrated the wonders of oxygen or the magnetic telegraph were reported with the same enthusiasm as a concert or ball and evidently attracted audiences as large and fashionable. Look in the old Scribner's or Harper's monthlies and you will see a department of science and invention. These are not to be found as a regular feature in such weeklies and monthlies today and although scientific articles do occasionally appear they do not take so much proportionate space nor cover the ground so systematically as used to be the case. There is little effort made to interest the public in science nowadays. We have many scientific periodicals, both technical and popular, but they do not reach the same readers. Consequently our people are divided into two sections, reading different things, speaking different languages, thinking different thoughts.

In short, there is a barricade.

Successor to Getz Was Literary Critic

OSMAN C. HOOPER, one of the leading newspaper men of Columbus and for many years editorial writer and literary editor of the Columbus Evening Dispatch, has been appointed by the trustees of the Ohio State University to the faculty of the department of journalism. He is assisting Prof. Joseph S. Myers, head of the department of journalism, having filled the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Prof. Carl H. Getz.

Professor Hooper is a graduate of Denison University and has been a trustee of that institution for several years. He is also secretary of the Kit-Kat Club of Columbus and editor of the Kit-Kat Magazine. He is an author, poet and critic of distinction and only recently has completed a history of the city of Columbus. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

The Farm Press

By DeWitt C. Wing

Associate Editor of the Breeders' Gazette

APPROXIMATELY 550 journals devoted to the agricultural arts are published in the United States. With a few exceptions they are local in circulation and consequently limited in usefulness. Many of them have no provocative or inspirational influence. They are obviously parasitic and therefore pernicious. Farmers for the most part are unsuspecting, unassertive hosts. I am characterizing neither motives nor men, but effects. In the aggregate the insidious taxation of farmers by publishers of journals bearing agricultural titles runs to a huge sum.

Farmers give a great deal more than they receive. Journals are thrust upon them through the noiseless machinery of indirection. Farmers are inveigled and bullied into "taking" them. In such circumstances "taking" means removal from the mail box; the "take" is not that of an appetizing, nutritious meal by a hungry man. A farm journal which is merely "taken" is not read; if it is it is not worth reading. A paper worth asking for and paying for is worth reading; it must continue to be so in order to hold its readers.

A paper that does not demand subscription payments in advance is not worth going into debt for. (Let every farmer remember that he cannot by law be compelled to pay for a paper for which he has not subscribed. Taking it out of the mail box does not constitute a contract as between himself and the publisher.) Most farm papers are much more interested in what they can get than what they can give. Compare, say, 500 of them with the rest, and this fact is patent. Note the low-grade stock on which the majority are printed, and their blurred faces, inartistic make-up, and hackneyed treatment of subjects.

Make a survey of their editors and publishers; look at their libraries, if they have any, and look into their community life; ask them where they have been, what they have read, what the range and quality of their experience has been, and what they know about science, literature, economics, history and art. Many of them, it would be found, know a great deal about farming, and could tell it in the terms of practical farmers, something about the science of agriculture, and much more about local political action and organization. If investigated in this fashion, they would classify, with a few exceptions, as average men, with no larger view, further vision or higher aspiration than that of the farmers who read their journals.

Can new ideas, new hopes and new ambitions grow out of this common stagnation? Can the blind lead the blind? Can minds grown sterile through intellectual inbreeding be pregnant with anything save vacuity? You have my survey of the farm press as it is. My opinions are entirely impersonal. I am not condemning editors and publishers. In honesty and kindness they are the equals of a corresponding number of men in any other profession. They happen for a brief moment in the rapid swing and sweep of the years to be what they are and where they are; they represent passing phases of our common life and work. It is well that they have

lived and functioned in accordance with the spirit and temper of their age and generation. It would be tragic if men with their limitations and habits of mind should succeed them. We need not worry: they won't.

The new age is adorned with new men. The personnel of the farm press has begun to undergo a change of heart and mind, not because it is deliberately willing the change, but because it is compelled to make it. Young men, trained by farm experience, and broadened and vivified by agricultural education, are succeeding the old schools of editors, publishers and advertising men.

In so far as the farm press articulates the views and expresses the faith and hope of these younger men, it is a definite, effective power in fostering better farming as a business and better farming as a life. Such men are local in their footing, but their ears and eyes are open to the ideas that come by way of word, picture and object from all over the world. The farm press that is in the making will seek to gather and offer to its readers the agricultural facts and ideas of the civilized world, to the end that more productive and dependable community systems of farming may be adopted and developed, and a finer and more abundant personal life in the country unfolded. Editors will write and publish more about community organization and action and less about the elementary crop, live stock and soil problems of individuals.

But organization and efficiency as objects aimed at by farm press editors are not enough in themselves. Man is a machine, so far as many of his functions and capacities are concerned, and he can be almost indefinitely organized and systematized; but when a fixed social order is achieved, and every external thing is scientific and efficient; when the social organism is working like some monster labor-saving contrivance not made in America, then, thank whatever gods there be, the divine spark in him will fire his buried soul, and there is an explosion. Call it war or what you will, it is inevitable—the fact of inexorable law. Many of the men who are destined to direct the farm press will, as they grow older, discuss local problems in a large way, bringing to their consideration a widening judgment embodying the known facts of the universe. No man or woman is qualified to be a teacher, preacher or editor who is not widely read in science.

Whatever the quality and variety of information and other matter in the best of farm journals, their readers who aspire to be citizens of the world instead of artisans in a township cannot forego the regular thoughtful perusal of at least one first-class weekly devoted to politics, literature and art; such, for example, as *The New Republic* or *The Nation*, and possibly a magazine—*The Atlantic Monthly*, for instance. A farmer's point of view should be broader than his occupation. Farmers are not influential in political life because the majority of them have no political judgments of their own; they have not the time or the inclination to inform themselves upon state and national issues which may have

a profound effect upon their business and life. Whatever happens, the men with the greatest brain-power will continue to rule and prosper.

Let us accept the fact, unpleasant though it be to our acquired sense of personal independence, that henceforth the community and not the individual is to be the essential and efficient unit in human evolution. I used to think the kernel the unit in corn breeding; we now know that the ear is. It is by recognizing the community as a unit of social and economic possibilities that we come adequately to appreciate the individual. Mutual aid will in the years to come be a necessity; today it is largely a sociological theory.

The age of applied science, with its demand for the rule of reason and purpose, will be born when the world-war dies. The peace that follows war is a greater test of men than war itself. I expect to see the inauguration of syndicate farming in America. Farmers will organize, capitalize and function as communities. If they do not take this step off their own bat, the captains of industry, seeking new fields for the safe investment of their wealth, will impose a system of syndicate farming upon them. Tenancy is increasing and farms are growing larger. All the primary conditions favor and the trend of industrial evolution foreshadows big business farming. Remember that we have no Napoleonic Code, and no Napoleons; otherwise we should enact and throw ourselves behind laws limiting the area of agricultural land which a citizen could own. A few farm press editors are trying to think out answers to the big questions which every day is presenting to active, wide-angled minds.

I am more interested in what is on the way than what has come. Farmers are the only merchants who have practically nothing to say concerning the prices received for their goods. The prices of all commodities, excepting farm products, are or may be fixed by those who offer them for sale. Farmers produce most of the necessities of life, and yet trade instrumentalities over which they have little or no control determine the prices which they receive. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Some day, through organization, farmers will stand pat on their own prices. Price-fixing commissions will then be constituted, and a little more justice and fairness in the relations of men will follow. Questions of this species do not seem to interest farm press editors, because, being quite human, they are averse to sustained thinking. It is hard work.

In every rural community there are latent forces in men and women which if released, correlated and directed, would effect a splendid transformation in their economic and personal life. The task of all agencies of enlightenment is to draw out the potential power of the people in any neighborhood, and give it social direction. New institutions are needed. Local clubs, amusement centers, modernized schools, unified churches, and co-operative buying and selling associations are inseparable from any plan to reorganize a rural community upon a sound basis. Every community has within it

the possibilities of a miniature state, economically sufficient unto itself.

In order to realize itself a community must develop its human as well as its agricultural resources. Multiple teamwork is imperative; that means the socialized energy of men, women, boys and girls. Normal women—I mean mothers—are the great conservers of life and property; masculine men are wastrels, and the other kind are pacifists. The entry of women into political and economic spheres of action is something brand new under the sun. It means the doubling of constructive moral and social power. With this increment to the world's intellectual and economic wealth, there has come a new day for childhood, and boys and girls. When men and women work together in the new sense of co-operation, children have a larger and finer environmental heredity and an increased material value.

Better farming connotes a broader

outlook and a deeper inlook; an extended point of view; a keener sense of real values; a conscious reciprocal relation to community life; a growing curiosity about the world; an increasing interest in the miracles of life and death about us; a quicker and finer response of all the senses to the beauty of form, color and sound which is ours if we seek it. In order to achieve these results, farm folk must have more leisure than most of them enjoy, and a greater capacity fruitfully to use leisure. They must have the time and impulse to court and cultivate the things of the mind and spirit. Their interests should embrace forms of art and public enterprise.

Better farming which leads to this goal cannot at the same time be highly remunerative in a sordid sense. Something requires to be sacrificed in the interest of something else of higher value. Fortunately it is impossible for a good farmer who is a good citizen

to amass a fortune and live a life of ease. If he lives well, takes a helpful part in community life, and, as he grows old, ripens into a personality which enriches and aids humanity, it is not probable that he will die wealthy—in this world's goods. Better farming, then, according to my definition, is not a business, but a life.

Every endeavor to build up rural communities ought to establish close contact with children. Apart from sheer bread-and-meat necessity or enforced interest, adults with static habits and mossy prejudices cannot be organized for co-operative purposes. But children can be trained for adaption to and efficiency in a future co-operative community. Farm press editors who think of the future as well as the present and past are emphasizing the importance of expanding and intensifying the at-home, in-school and community training of boys and girls.

A Half-Told Story

SUPPOSE you were a newspaper reporter and that your beat included a surrogate's court; that one day in examining wills filed for probate you found the will of a fairly well known man, and in that will frequent reference to a "crisis of my life." Would you try to find out what that crisis was? If you were a good reporter and the man involved was well known, you would run down the story. That is exactly what Franklin Matthews, late associate professor of journalism in Columbia University, believed when he wrote his will. To his most intimate friends he expressed the hope that some day the story of his "crisis" would be told to the world. That story has not yet been written. It is known to about a half dozen persons. There is no doubt that story will be told some day. Why? Because that same "crisis" hastened the death of one of the kindest, most gentle, most affectionate, most charitable men that ever lived.

I believe I knew "Boss" Matthews intimately. I loved him as I thought I could never love a man. I knew him to be a most forgiving man. He was naturally charitable. He was always tolerant. When I remember this and then recall how bitter he was because of this same "crisis" I begin to understand why it was that his last request was that someone some day tell his story.

"Boss" Matthews was accustomed to taking the 8:47 train from Woodhaven, Long Island, every morning for Manhattan, on his way to Columbia University. When he left his home he always bade a cheery good-bye to Miss Louise Drumm, his faithful housekeeper for twenty-two years. On the morning of November 26, the day he died, he left home with this farewell:

"Well, good-bye, Louise. I'll see you again in the course of time. Now be sure and take good care of yourself."

Within two hours he was dead. While on the train going into Manhattan he felt ill. Upon reaching the Pennsylvania terminal he went at once to a waiting room. He sat down but had difficulty in keeping erect. An attendant went to him. Mr. Matthews called for his son, Crosby, who is with the railroad Y. M. C. A. in the same building. When his son arrived, Mr. Matthews was unconscious. Fifteen minutes later he

was dead. Thanksgiving day he was buried.

Franklin Matthews was born in St. Joseph, Mich., in 1858. He received his college education at Cornell University, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1883 and remaining for a year of post-graduate work. He then became one of the assistant managers of the late Major J. B. Pond's lecture bureau, traveling with Henry Ward Beecher, Mark Twain, Carl Schurz and Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, whose cousin he married in 1886. In the same year he met Dr. Talcott Williams, who is now director of the school of journalism, but who was then managing editor of The Philadelphia Press. Dr. Williams engaged him as a reporter and an editor of The Press, with which publication he remained until 1890. He then went to New York, and was first employed by The New York World. From The World in the same year he went to the New York Sun, where he remained until 1912.

While he was in the service of The Sun Professor Matthews acted as a reporter-correspondent and as an editor. He represented The Sun on the historic cruise around the world of the United States battleship fleet in 1907-1909, going on the lecture platform for some months after his return, and writing for Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly and other publications, and also publishing several books about the cruise.

Professor Matthews became a member of the staff of The New York Times in 1912, remaining for two years, first as assistant Sunday editor and later as night city editor. It was also in 1912 that he became associate in journalism at the then newly established school of journalism at Columbia. He was made an associate professor in 1914. Cornell University in 1913 elected him a trustee of the university.

In commenting on the death of his associate, Dr. Talcott Williams said:

"Professor Matthews's death will, temporarily at least, take away a very important side of our work in the school of journalism. He had an extraordinary knowledge of the details of practical newspaper technique, having learned these details under the great newspaper men of the last generation of The Sun—Charles A. Dana and S. Merrill Clarke. The teaching of practical newspaper technique was his specialty in the school of journalism. He also had a most win-

ning personality. All his pupils called him 'boss'."

On the day that Mr. Matthews died, the third and fourth year classes of the Columbia school of journalism met in the classroom where Mr. Matthews taught and drew up this appreciation:

"Franklin Matthews was our friend, our comrade, and our 'Boss,' as he loved to be called. He often said, 'My ideal of teaching is that it should be by personal contact rather than by rules of pedagogy.' He was always willing to help, advise and encourage. His work here will remain both for us and for the school a lasting influence."

There was no man held in higher esteem by Mr. Matthews than his able colleague, Mr. MacAlarney. In his will he said:

"I give and bequeath to my friend and colleague, Robert Emmett MacAlarney, as a token of my love for him, my water color of a bucking pony by the artist, C. M. Russell. In our relations in Columbia University in the City of New York, and also in our personal relations, he has been more than a brother to me. His noble character, displayed in his friendship and affection for me, has imposed upon me a debt which I can never repay and which I here freely acknowledge. And I ask him to accept this picture as an evidence of my appreciation."

In his will Mr. Matthews expressed his gratitude to Professor John W. Cunliffe, associate director of the school of journalism; Walter B. Pitkin, associate professor of philosophy, in the school of journalism, and Dr. James Chidester Egbert, director of the Columbia summer school. He thanked them for "their kindly advice and friendly assistance in this same crisis of my life to which I have referred."

Mr. Matthews expressed his thanks to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. He was grateful "for his fair dealing, fine sense of justice and absolute inflexibility of purpose to do what was right when shocking and untruthful representations were made to him by one who should have been my friend."

Now here you have a simple obituary. It includes the usual biographical information. But the real story is not here. Some day some one will tell that story. Then the world will know what it was that hurried the death of a great, big-hearted man. That story is the kind of story that makes one lose faith in men. But that's another story.—C. H. G.

Changing News Values

A Symposium Reveals Troubled Editorial Minds

H. G. WELLS has pointed the world to the sore trial of generals in Europe who, their discipline having rendered them uninventive, are endeavoring to escape from the new mechanism of war, and "who are for the most part struggling blindly to get things back to the conditions for which they were trained, Napoleonic conditions, with infantry and cavalry and comparatively light guns, the so-called 'War of maneuvers'." The ancient profession of arms is not alone in confusion; that calling which is said to be more powerful, journalism, is confronted by war-bred problems which are testing to the utmost its votaries.

When the war began, the newspapers of America were ludicrously helpless. In the first place, their staffs were utterly incompetent to understand, much less interpret to a befuddled public, the events in Europe; and in the second place, the public was without a vestige of the background of information without which war news was, despite the stakes, intolerably dull. Newspaper men knew that the biggest story in the history of their profession confronted them; and they resolutely held it to the front page, without, in their hearts, believing that it measured up to all the standards of interest which determine location and size of headline.

Three years of enforced study of world affairs has wrought its wonders. "That's a long way from Broadway" (or Market, or State, or Woodward, according to the city) no longer sentences a story to an obscure page or the wastebasket; yet more than one honest editor frankly confesses that he doesn't know anything about news values any more. He does his level best, and hopes his judgment is good, but he is never so happy as when, diplomatic intrigue or intricate tactical movements missing, he gets a chance to play a juicy scandal of quality, an industrial disaster, a political squabble or a murder "for what it's worth." Then he is on solid footing. He is where Wells' soldiers want to be: "Back to the conditions for which they were trained."

But what worries newspaper men most is whether they can meet the demands of the future. The war will end; but the aftermath of war will not. What they perceive is that the public's vision is broadened; that human qualities of curiosity and interest may not be altered, but that they are certain to be applied to wider fields. Especially they are aware that some hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of young men will come back to America with a more or less intimate understanding of European geography and peoples, if not affairs. In other words, a gigantic beat is in the process of development, and the demand is for men to handle the assignments and reporters to cover them.

One might expect the New York Evening Post to sense the situation and to approach it with confidence, as instanced in a recent editorial which will presently be quoted; but that the disturbance of mind exists is evidenced elsewhere among papers which do not commonly give space to a discussion of their own professional purposes or equipment.

The Associated Press recently furnished the Middle West with a brief symposium of the views of Michigan editors, touching this subject. A few

look back to "Napoleonic conditions." Said Frederick A. Van Fleet, of the Lansing Journal: "I believe it is the public which sets the standards of news and not the newspaper. The province of the newspaper is to faithfully record what is going on. I don't for a moment believe that when the war is over there will be any dearth of what the public will consider real news for the simple reason that when the war is over the public will demand what we now sidetrack as insignificant." And said Arthur Cook of the Saginaw Courier-Herald: "The settling back to normal will come so gradually, in all probability, that it will be scarcely noticeable but it is evident that the years immediately following the war are bound to be years of big news."

Signs of a keener vision among Michigan editors were numerous.

"It will never be necessary to go back to the old standards and 'small news,'" said Arthur W. Stace, of the Grand Rapids Press, the biggest and best newspaper outside of Detroit. "I believe that news standards are undergoing a change and have been for some time." He has sensed "a keen interest in subjects other than crimes, sensations and the like which used to be looked upon as particularly attractive news matter."

"War has made America think," wrote M. W. Bingay, of the Detroit News. "The public mind is running and will continue to run into new found fields. The newspaper must be quick in response to this mental awakening or fail in its mission. The world explosion has dynamited sterile soil and made it intellectually fertile. Strange weeds will grow in this newly turned soil—weeds of false 'ites' and 'ists' and 'isms'. They will spring up and choke the fresh planted seeds of sane and constructive thought unless the newspaper in its new vision plays the roll of gardener and guide." Mr. Bingay believes "the day of the flamboyant feature and the sensational sob story is over" and he says the public is already insisting upon "the quiet truth constructively told." Crime stories he finds out of fashion; the faker utterly doomed; the world hungry for information. He even ventures to predict the coming of a day when the "news adulterator will be punished."

Stuart Perry (Michigan honorary), editor and publisher of the Adrian Telegram, thinks public interest must broaden widely from a mere interest in how and when we will win the war, and that a "reaction against news of bloodshed" will come. The interest in world affairs awakened by the war will not end when the terms of peace are arranged. The people have been trained to a permanent interest in foreign news.

A. L. Miller, of the Battle Creek News, declared that the firing of a pistol by a lunatic in Sarajevo in 1914 was not remote foreign news, as we supposed, but local news, as we now know.

If, after the war, the newspapers were to drop back to their earlier state of antipathy to foreign news, and publish only the amount we read in ante-bellum days, the public's appetite would not be satisfied, according to W. H. Gustin, of the Bay City Times-Tribune. Already "matters of world moment are more easily digested by the public," he wrote.

"The old newspaper days are gone," said Thomas C. Greenwood, of the Detroit Journal. "The trivial has been

pushed into the background. It will never get onto the front page again, for after the war the world will have been made over, with its newspaper standards and values." Americans, in his opinion, "have been thrown into the arena of big world news and they will remain there."

The Pontiac Press-Gazette thinks the wires may again carry "the small news and sensational stories that consumed columns of space before the maelstrom began, but the reading public will have put a new definition on human interest and will not pass up the real news of the world for color."

A. R. Turner of the Saginaw News looks for an easy adjustment to new standards, and believes that while news will necessarily be of a different type, relative values will be the same; "the minds and thoughts of men will dwell on those things nearest and dearest to them, but the individual's sphere will be greatly enlarged."

Outside of Michigan the feeling is, of course, precisely the same among the more enlightened newspaper men. The Rochester Post-Express published an extended editorial in which it developed the same points. "Events have taught us," it said, "that the race is one; that our well-being is indissolubly linked with that of other peoples, and that every momentous movement, development, occurrence in any land is a vital concern of our own." It declared that papers which were incompetent to "present a daily panorama accurate in its essentials and trustworthy and intelligible as far as it goes" could no longer interest the people. Readers have emerged from provincialism to become, "in a broad sense, citizens of the world." There is dire calamity for many a clumsy-minded scribe in the statement that the public expects the newspaper to "illuminate by comment and explanation the events their news columns record"—unless the word "illuminate" is not to be taken too seriously.

And now to the Post, whose editorial, "Ups and Downs of News" very likely came from the pen of the editor, Rollo Ogden:

"The temporary emergence into the news recently of a gambling scandal causes an old-time managing editor to regret, reminiscently, the good old days when a police exposure, a fire, a collision, or a sensational trial would suffice to blotch his front page with thrills and excitements. But values have changed and shifted. The most expert no longer know what one item is worth compared to another. Generally speaking, the European conflict has crowded everything else off the map. What happens in Scythia or in the Rhaetian wilds has become of more interest to us than what takes place in the arena of Tammany Hall or the forum at Albany. The daily dispatch from Washington is far more important than the controversy about trial marriage which used to rage. A 'beat' is no longer the naive achievement of former times, when getting ahead of the other papers was largely a question of physical 'hustle' or careful planning of a campaign to obtain exclusive control, for half an hour, of the telegraph wires. Now the editor who wants to accomplish a 'beat' has to sit down in his office, take a couple of hours off, and think. Thinking did not formerly constitute one of the hor-

rors of journalistic life in America. But today, if a correspondent wants to have a reputation for accuracy and farsightedness, if he wants to predict the course of international events, he must ponder. Every editor and 'publicist' has now to be his own Blowitz.

"And what is worse, as far as the old-fashioned editor is concerned, journalism will probably never be the same again. The American public will come out of the war with a broader horizon and a wider set of interests. There will be a constant demand for foreign correspondence. The most important European news will no longer consist of the lists of wealthy Americans wintering on the Riviera or spending the season in London and Paris. Every class of our society is undergoing a thorough re-education. Soldiers in France are learning that there are points of view and philosophies not heretofore dreamt of in their great Middle West. Our masses are being internationalized without going abroad. The war is taking them on a tour of Marx, Lassalle and Tolstoy, more valuable than the old-fashioned kind, which took them into museums and cathedrals. Some of our people have been investing in foreign government securities. After Armageddon they will want daily information about the political status quo in Brazil, or the Argentine, Japan and Switzerland. The managing editor's lot will not be an easy one. The days of the old shirt-sleeves newspaperdom are practically over.

"The journalist is in a peculiarly unprotected state. Other industries may have the fostering aid, after the war, of a fat tariff to protect them. But newspapers will either have to find themselves or lose their standing. Human nature does not change in essentials; the same things still interest it as formerly. Only the scale has, for the present, changed. It will be the duty of the editor after peace has removed the vast pressure which now exists, to discover the channels into which his public's interest may be guided. Without being too didactic, one might point out that here will be a great opportunity to render real national service. If we allow our press to slump once more into provincial sensationalism, that will be because we have failed to comprehend our duty. If the American people's horizon in foreign politics will have been broadened, it should also be seen to that their domestic vision be clarified. To a certain degree this appears to have taken place already. Subjects connected with social reform, labor conditions, the question of the Sing Sing Prison administration, which has an extraordinary vitality even in the face of absorbing Russian news, industrial insurance, these and similar topics are still uppermost in the public mind.

"The cub reporter's first assignment on a daily of the future, let us hope, will no longer be an explosion in an ash can, or a talk with the manager of an actress who has lost a pearl necklace; he will instead, perhaps, be assigned to an interview with the professor who has evolved a new theory for the reduction of juvenile criminality, or the president of the society for the development of communal housekeeping. Headlines of the future may be: 'Last Windowless Room Disappears with Tearing Down of East Side Tenement' or 'Infant Mortality Cut in Half.' Here would be room enough for fine writing and picturesque adjective and 'human-interest stuff.' Not merely the sensational or accidental need monopolize the gifted reporter's pen. The events that touch the real life and future of the race may ask for the exercise of quite as much art, with the added advantage that they are of

lasting significance in the upward march."

In Memoriam

HERBERT HUNT (Washington honorary), for twelve years editor of the Tacoma Daily News, died January 31, the victim of a cancer.

It was a coincidence that Sigma Delta Chi, one of whose chapters honored itself by electing him to membership, was founded at the university from which he was graduated, DePauw. He gave active support to the fraternity, and valued counsel to its members and alumni.

Mr. Hunt engaged in newspaper work in Chicago, Baltimore and Indianapolis before going west to found the Everett Daily Record, which he subsequently sold that he might re-engage in metropolitan journalism at Tacoma. His devotion to this field was indicated by his refusing from the hands of two presidents the directorship of the department of journalism at the University of Washington.

He had tremendous capacity for work, and while editing the News wrote a history of Tacoma and the larger part of a 400,000-word history of Washington. The latter task he completed at his home when the verdict of his surgeon forced his retirement from the News to await the end.

He was 48 years old, and the father of four children, including Marshall Hunt, a student of journalism at the University of Washington until he enlisted in the aviation corps.

Iowan in Charge of Kelly Field

THE military distinction won by Major Seward Ross Sheldon (Oklahoma) is not without its parallel in Sigma Delta Chi, though his advance was startlingly rapid. Since the publication of the January issue of The Quill it has been discovered that two other members of the fraternity hold majorities: Percy E. Van Nostrand (Iowa), Adjutant of Kelly Field, Tex., and Ing Carson (Washington), who holds his commission in the hospital service of the British army.

Of Major Carson's career in the military The Quill has as yet no record, but the tale of Major Van Nostrand's achievement of oak leaves has been in print more than once, and most recently in the San Antonio Express.

"To the layman," says the Express, "the word 'adjutant' is meaningless, other than that it is a military phrase. The head of a big corporation would have a private or confidential secretary on whom would rest the responsibility of seeing that everything was running as it should; to keep the 'big' man from being bothered with anything but the 'most important.' In short, a man big enough to handle a big task. In military parlance such a man is called 'adjutant.'"

Major Van Nostrand took charge of Kelly Field last summer, and now he is burdened with all the problems involved in administering the training camp of 40,000 to 45,000 men. Raw recruits and proudly perfect aviators are full of praises for him.

He graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1912, and in August of that year took examinations for admission to military service. Early in 1913 he entered the army, serving in Arkansas for a time, then being assigned to the 28th Infantry, stationed in Galveston at the time, under command of

Colonel, now Major-General Plummer.

When Mexico made trouble, the 28th was sent to Vera Cruz, and Lieut. Van Nostrand was the first officer of the day after the troops landed. He also acted as assistant intelligence officer during the period of occupation of the city.

"Another distinctive feature in the career of Major Van Nostrand," says the Express, "is that he was the only lieutenant to serve on the general staff of General Funston.

"During the Mexican trouble in 1916 he was sent to Rio Grande City, in charge of a company of infantry. Later he was made adjutant of the regiment and helped whip the guardsmen into fighting shape. When it became evident that the United States would be drawn into the European conflict Lieut. Van Nostrand and several friends wired the War Department for permission to go abroad, but was refused and ordered to Kelly Field. He was promoted to a captaincy soon after his arrival in San Antonio, and was made adjutant of Kelly Field. In October of last year he was promoted to major."

He is described as an officer "even tempered, courteous and sympathetic, dispelling fear, the inbred dread of the young soldier, the minute you step into his office," but "underlying his courteous attitude is a sort of state-your-business air, and be brief as possible." This is emphasized by two placards over his desk: "A courteous reception is not an invitation to spend the day," and "We are at war—be brief."

Major Van Nostrand's brother Frank, also a member of Sigma Delta Chi, is chief clerk in the departmental aeronautical office at Fort Sam Houston. He was injured in a football game some years ago and has only partly recovered.

Another Officer Off to the Wars

ENLISTMENT of the national treasurer of Sigma Delta Chi, Ralph Ellis (Kansas), and the likelihood that the national secretary, F. M. Church (Michigan), would also enter the army, forced the executive committee to a re-election of officers. Robert Clayton (Ohio) has assumed the secretaryship, and Church has taken over for the time being the duties of treasurer.

Ellis, who was the fourth active national officer to enlist, was on the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and is now with Co. C., 314th Field Signal Battalion Camp Funston, Kas. He succeeded Dean T. Davis (Missouri), when the latter entered the R. O. T. C. at Fort Riley, Kas. President Lowry is publicity officer of the 90th Division at Camp Travis, Tex., and Vice-President Mason (Ohio) is a lieutenant attached to the 9th Infantry in France. Past President Steffan (Ohio) entered the third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Sherman, O.

Stacy V. Jones (Washington) associate editor of The Quill, recently landed in France, and is serving as an army field clerk. Though not a national officer, he rendered material service to the executive committee by relieving the editor of some of his more onerous duties. He was on the staff of the Detroit News.

Because of the difficulty of administering national affairs in war time, the executive committee has endeavored to keep all active national officers in Detroit, but at the same time to maintain an equitable distribution of honors among chapters. It has refused to accept the resignation of the president, undertaking to fulfill for him the duties attached to his office.

Random Hints of Good Reading

PERHAPS the best single issue of the Editor and Publisher yet produced was that of April 27—the American Newspaper Association number. The three parts (one of which was in rotogravure) were crammed with information and opinions vital to newspaper folk, and contained in addition a very large number of portraits of interesting newspaper editors and publishers. A detailed report of the luncheon in honor of Melville E. Stone's twenty-fifth anniversary as general manager of the Associated Press, together with articles about him and his work, present valuable historical and biographical data. The addresses of Secretaries Daniels and Baker with respect to "criticism that will help, not hinder, war work," delivered at the annual A. N. P. A. dinner, will interest all newspaper men.

An interesting controversy has developed between Charles Francis, author of "Printing for Profit," and Samuel L. Rogers, Director of the United States Census, as to whether printing is entitled to rank as third instead of sixth among industries. The National Printer-Journalist published Mr. Rogers' criticism of Mr. Francis' generous view, in March. His letter can be found, with tables, also in the New York Times for March 24.

Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis) has been publishing for some time highly valuable articles by Prof. C. G. Ross, of the University of Missouri school of journalism, on his experiences and observations while working on a Melbourne, Australia, newspaper. The Editor and Publisher has also printed a number of his articles, including one on the Australian Journalists' Association, a newspaper men's union.

A new book, "The Mind of Arthur James Balfour," contains a chapter on the press; and in another chapter on novels some reference is made to newspapers and the public's fixed habit of reading them. The book is made up of addresses by Mr. Balfour.

The University of Missouri has published a bulletin on "The Newspaper and the Law," of which Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, is the author.

Frequent items in the National Non-Partisan Leader (St. Paul) offer an interesting study in the tribulations of an unconventional movement as it draws the fire of the conventional press.

"The Newspapers versus President Wilson" is the title of a lengthy article in The Public, for April 27, by Edward Paul. It is a painstaking pursuit of the editorials in the New York Times, Tribune, Herald and Sun touching Japanese intervention in Siberia, for a period of several months. The author endeavors to show that "an insidious, an insinuating" battle was waged to force President Wilson to acquiesce in intervention. Regardless of this important issue, the study is technically of great interest.

The New York Tribune published, Sunday, April 14, a half page article, elaborately illustrated, on Le Prensa, of Buenos Ayres, the leading newspaper of South America. The article recounted extraordinary activities of this newspaper, such as the maintenance of a luxurious suite for the entertainment of distinguished visitors to the city.

The Fourth Estate of April 6 printed, almost in its entirety, the address of

Oswald Garrison Villard on "The Press and International Relations," delivered at the University of California a few days before. This number also contained the valuable report of the Association of British Advertising Agents on their government's encouragement of advertising; an interesting history of the Columbia Spectator; an article upon the place of the circulator in the organization of a newspaper, by Robert B. McClean, business manager of the New York Evening Post, and a detailed report of the change in the War Department's rulings with respect to the handling of publicity from the front. It was an unusually fruitful issue for students and teachers of journalism.

A provocative advertisement entitled "Newspaper-itis, a Habit That Costs You \$50 a Day," was published in the April number of the Physical Culture and, presumably, other magazines by the Little Leather Library. It contained several hundred words condemnatory of the American habit of reading all that is in a newspaper; and was highly debatable in principle and instances.

The London Illustrated News printed, April 6, a brief but valuable article entitled "The Power of the Press: A Complete Journalist," by E. B. Osborne, based on the conclusion of several critics that "the country is now being run by a kind of papier-mache Cabinet." DeLane is, of course, the "complete journalist."

An article descriptive of the organized and strenuous effort of war correspondents, especially the "seven men who cover the greatest beat in the world," appeared in several newspapers April 7, over the signature of Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey. It was syndicated by the New York Evening Post.

"The real literature of this country is being written in the newspapers," said Abraham Cahan, in the Book Section of the New York Evening Post. Joseph Gollomb took issue with Mr. Cahan, and ventured his opinion at some length under the heading "Do Newspapers Mirror Life?" His article was published March 30, on page one of the Book Section. Many will disagree with Mr. Gollomb; perhaps as many as with Mr. Cahan.

A summary of the accomplishments of schools of journalism was contributed in brief, by Prof. W. P. Kirkwood to the April issue of the National Printer-Journalist. Phil C. Bing, his colleague in the faculty of the University of Minnesota, argued the necessity of an assignment book in the country newspaper office in a short article in the same magazine. An interesting misconception of feature writing leads the department of "Newspaper Criticism."

World's Work for April contained an article entitled "Patrolling the Avenues of Publicity," by Merle Sidener, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. "Within a period of about a year," Mr. Sidener says, "several hundred thousand dollars' worth of advertising offered by unworthy enterprises was refused by the newspapers of the country, following information reports issued by the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs. Without the aid of advertising most of these frauds wither and die."

"How Chicago First Learned Who

Was Drafted," is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Chicago Evening American, which scooped all Chicago papers in the securing, assembling and printing of the names and numbers of the 49,964 registered for service. It is illustrated effectively, and is an excellent study in ingenious effort. The American has allotted 25 copies to teachers of journalism, and they may be had by addressing Lee A. White, the Detroit News.

"In peace, journalism may seek to be personal. In war it must become national, serving, expressing, educating, illuminating the public," writes Dr. Talcott Williams in the Fourth Estate of April 20. His article is a somewhat extended discussion of the obligations of the press. He believes the American newspaper can alone "put the ring-fence of peace around the world."

Henry Hazlitt, New York financial writer, read what H. G. Wells had to say in New Worlds for Old regarding newspapers; then he wrote an article for the New Republic, entitled "Written on the Back of Puffs," for publication in the issue of April 13. The point he wished to make was that the campaign for economy in this country might have made better progress but for the newspapers' dependence upon the advertising of the very non-essentials aimed at.

Myopic Editing

AMERICAN troops are now actively participating in the world war, and the stories of conflict and the casualty lists, slight though they be, are still all too serious. But the handling of the news from the battlefield during the month of February revealed not a few newspapers with faulty perspective.

For instance, the noon edition of one metropolitan daily carried a double deck scare-head telling of the loss of five Americans in a German gas attack. The same day a story appeared telling of the British casualties for the month, which were referred to as insignificant and which totalled some eighteen thousand.

I was stopped one night by a Cleveland newsboy crying "Great American Victory! Great American Victory!" A scare-head supported him. My New York Times for the next morning reported in two inches at the bottom of the third page that twenty-six Americans had accompanied seventy-odd French on a raid which had resulted in the capture of twenty-two Germans. The incident reported was the same.

It is true that the accomplishments and losses of our own are far more interesting than those of our Allies. Yet it is not to be believed that the average reader has entirely lost his sense of proportion. The average American has read too much of the war not to see clearly that a casualty list of five is not worth the entire front page, and that a quarter interest in a French trench raid that captures twenty-two is not a "great victory."

Newspapers which show such a lack of judgment in handling and interpreting the news neither deserve, nor may they expect, the respect and confidence of a reader.

WALTER KELLOGG TOWERS,
(Michigan '10.)

THE QUILL

A quarterly magazine, devoted exclusively to the interests of journalists engaged in professional work and of young men studying journalism in American colleges and universities.

Official publication of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Detroit, Michigan, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

LEE A. WHITE, Editor.
CARL H. GETZ and STACY V. JONES,
Associate Editors.

Subscription, non-members, one dollar per year, in advance; members, seventy-five cents per year or five years for three dollars, in advance.

Advertising rates sent upon application to business manager.

Editorial and business offices at 99 Maldstone street, Detroit, Michigan.

APRIL, 1918

Poor Abe

A BRAHAM KRUP of Philadelphia was a zealous vendor of news, and none too scrupulous. In the absence of adequate sensations, he exercised his imagination along with his vocal organs, and cried wares that sold well but, like gold in most gold mines, were existent only in the prospectus. For the profit that lay in the sale of a two-cent newspaper, he did not hesitate to sink a battleship off Panama. An outraged citizen had recourse to the law, and Abe went to Moyamensing prison for ten days.

Magistrate Baker was rightly indignant, and meant to make an example of Abe in the interests of the public peace of mind in war time. He did not propose that there should be any addition to the burdens of a sorely tried citizenry. He set a precedent of great value; and honest folk in and out of the newspaper business will eagerly await its application to dishonesty of a broader gauge. Abe's fine was \$8.50, in lieu of which he went to his cell. It would take a Judge Landis to compute a relatively just fine for a publisher guilty of the same offense. But a higher court would no doubt come to the rescue.

Abe has much to learn about the business in which he is a not inconsiderable cog, and also about the uneven dispensing of justice. Given more instead of less imagination, and a position upon certain yellow journals, he might distinguish himself—say, as Monteville de Montesque, Paris correspondent of the Interplanetary News Service—and count his weekly salary in three figures. But he did not understand that there is no room in this world for the incompetent faker.

Spent Arrows

THE CHICAGO HERALD is dead. Its continuity as a part of the "Herald and Examiner" is an unnatural and unpleasant though thoroughly legal fiction. The solitary comfort in the demise of Chicago's third morning newspaper is in its demonstration of the institutional character of modern journalism. Not all the genius of James Keeley, nor all of the glamor woven about his name by a generation of newspaper men who insisted upon worshipping at an individual shrine, could make it prosper in the face of the competition it faced. And this competition was most emphatically institutional. It was two newspapers against a man, and the man lost.

The Chicago Tribune is not as great a newspaper as its staff and its readers

think; but it is a noble institution. It bore a proud name before Keeley served it; and it achieved added glories during his administration. If he believed at any time that his departure would spell its ruin, he judged himself ill; for Keeley built well, and the paper he labored to perfect wore the signs of his competency throughout his own trying adventures with a lesser publication.

It may be that the transfusion of his blood to the veins of the Tribune left him somewhat spent when he endeavored to resuscitate the consolidated Inter-Ocean and Record-Herald. It may also be that the pronounced trend toward fewer newspapers and especially toward fewer morning newspapers, was the more potent factor in the failure of the Herald. But one thing is certain: The Herald was never as good a paper as the Tribune, and it never had a chance to undo Hearst's extraordinary influence over an extraordinary public.

Keeley shot every shaft in his ample journalistic quiver without avail; and all that survives is a sorry union of names, and a story in one man's brain that unfortunately is not likely ever to be set upon paper.

The Life-Line

THESE are days of service. The virile men of the universities who constitute the bone and sinew of undergraduate Sigma Delta Chi have their minds, if not all of their energies, upon very large problems of conduct. There is an increasing aversion to self-flattery and the trivialities so frequently characteristic of college honor societies. Effectiveness of effort and broad purposefulness are insistently demanded.

The chapter which is in the doldrums (and there are several) has but to look at its program of action, to discover whether disinterest in the ordinary routine is remarkable or unhealthy. As a matter of fact it would be, in this day, a sign of moral disintegration if college men would sacrifice their time to idly arranged and slovenly conducted meetings.

Questions of vast import are in the air, involving intimately the future of every man bent upon a journalistic career. New concepts of news values, editorial responsibility and public weal are patent to discerning newspaper students. Intelligent application of thought to these matters would be profitable to any chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, and would invest a meeting with vitality; making attendance a personal and professional as well as a fraternal obligation.

Mere self-perpetuation, with its attendant discussion of "fine material for membership," will not suffice to keep any chapter alive or any worth-while member interested.

Witless Censors

NEWSPAPER men who are accused of being blinded by self- or professional interest when they attack the stupid if not occasionally malign censorship of dispatches can take refuge behind the sagacious and brave though not wholly successful Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

"From my individual point of view a hideous mistake has been made on the correspondence side of the whole of this Dardanelles business," he said, writing to a friend in 1915. "Had we had a dozen good newspaper correspondents here the vital, life-giving interest of these stupendous proceedings would have been brought right into the hearts and homes of the humblest people in Great Britain. Instead of that, I wrote

cables of which I may at least say they are descriptive, in so far as official phraseology will permit, and they are turned by some miserable people into horrible bureaucratic phrases or dead languages, i. e., 'We have made an appreciable advance.' The situation remains unchanged," and similar phrases.

"As for information to the enemy, this is too puerile altogether. The things these devils produce are all read and checked by competent staff officers. To think that it matters to the Turks whether a certain trench was taken by the 7th Royal Scots or the 3rd Warwick's is really like children playing at secrets."

Thus are the modest judgments of many a newspaper man sustained.

If an editor's mail is any measure of the success of his labors, The Quill is running violently counter to the government's desire for conservation of energy and resources. The postman's occasion for stopping is usually nothing more than a packet of postoffice announcements that the subscriber has "Gone—left no address." Don't you owe a letter of criticism, or suggestion?

Thomas Jefferson's rule of conduct was to avoid "repetition of what had been already said by others." Arthur Brisbane never would have hired him as an editorial writer.

An editorial page is too often like a picture taken with a wide-angle lens. Comprehensive, but revealing, upon close inspection, marked distortions of perspective and proportion.

Marse Henry Watterson's recent illness is said to have been due to experimenting with trinitrotoluol as a writing fluid.

The difference between a highbrow and a lowbrow is largely a matter of vocabulary.

Newspaper salaries will look small to a lot of "publicists" after the war.

Court the Blue Pencil

MANY a young journalist who essays to sell a part of his output, whether fiction or fact, to the magazines feels that the editor is his arch enemy. Not a few writers, old as well as young, feel that they have been most unjustly assaulted in a sacred literary prerogative if an editor makes a change in their handiwork. Such an attitude is not conducive to success in the field of letters.

The attitude of one able and successful writer, as shown by the following letter, may well stand as a model for the young writer. I recently had occasion to make a change in the title of a story which I had purchased from Ellis Parker Butler, and wrote to him inquiring whether he objected. His reply follows:

My Dear Mr. Towers:

I don't care a whang how you change the name of the story. I called a certain story "The Dago Pig Episode," and Sedgwick changed it to "Pigs is Pigs." Since then I am glad to have titles changed.

Sincerely yours,

Ellis Parker Butler.

What might Mr. Butler not have lost had he insisted that his own title stand on his now famous story?

WALTER KELLOGG TOWERS,
(Michigan, '10.)

News of the Breadwinners

LAURENCE SLOAN (DePauw), past national president of Sigma Delta Chi, has resigned from the staff of the New York Tribune to return to the New York American. His home is at 552 Riverside Drive, New York.

Cyril Arthur Player (Washington honorary) recently left the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, with which he had been for seven years, and is now a member of the features and exchanges staff of the Detroit News. Mr. Player is an alumnus of Brazenose College, Oxford University, and in the early stages of the war was a British censor and subsequently a war correspondent.

Harold P. Scott (Michigan), formerly an instructor in rhetoric at the University of Michigan, is now with the Saturday Evening Post in Philadelphia.

Walter Kellogg Towers (Michigan) has resigned the editorship of the monthly magazine Milestones to handle publicity for the Y. M. C. A. overseas. His headquarters will be in Paris. The director of the "Y" publicity is Clarence Buddington Kelland, short story writer and novelist, once Sunday editor of the Detroit News and Towers' predecessor as managing editor of The American Boy. He was a speaker at the third national convention of Sigma Delta Chi.

Frank S. Evans (Washington) has quit the Everett (Wash.) Herald, having purchased the Sedro-Woolley (Wash.) Courier.

Colin V. Dymont (Oregon honorary), director of the school of journalism at the University of Washington, has been given sixty days leave of absence to assist the United States Fuel Administration at Washington. He handled publicity for David Whitcomb, state fuel administrator, last winter. Recently he received notice of his appointment to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's advisory committee on association football.

Edwin Hullinger (Kansas '17), formerly of the Chicago bureau of the United Press Associations, is now directing the Detroit bureau of the U. P.

Ralph Hall (Washington), has quit the automobile editorship of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to be advertising manager and salesman for the Sunset Motor Co., Seattle.

Paul Greer (Michigan) has left the Kansas City Star to help edit the Non-partisan Leader, the weekly publication of the National Nonpartisan League, whose offices are in the Endicott building, St. Paul, Minn.

Byron Christian (Washington) is with the circulation department of the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Douglas Meng (Missouri honorary), formerly conductor of the Missouri Notes column of the Kansas City Star, is assistant sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate.

H. Seger Slifer (Minnesota) is with the Western Electric Co., at Philadelphia.

Herman Hauck (Montana) has taken his father's place as editor of the Philipsberg (Mont.) Mail.

Samuel Parker (Washington '19) left college at the end of the first quarter to rejoin the staff of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He is doing desk work.

Ralph Block (Michigan) has rejoined the staff of the New York Tribune, and is now located in Washington, D. C., writing features interpretative of war-time life and personalities at the capital. His articles, which the Tribune almost

invariably grants a "by-line," are suggestive of a new type of newspaper writing, and are excellent material for study.

Maurice Hyde (Oregon) is spending his first year out of college on the copy desk of the Portland Oregonian.

Bert W. Brintnall (Washington) abandoned the shipyards of the Puget Sound country to the *hoi polloi* long enough to permit him to return to the University of Washington to edit The Quoin, a daily whimsical newspaper published for editors of the state who flock to the Newspaper Institute each year.

Shelley E. Tracey (Oklahoma honorary) is publicity director for Oklahoma for the War Savings Committee, and has his offices at Muskogee, Okla.

Kenneth Hogate (DePauw '18) is reading copy on the Cleveland News. He was editor of the Daily when he quit college, at the end of the first semester.

B. O. McAnney (DePauw honorary) is on the New York Tribune editorial staff, but expects to enter the military shortly. He taught journalism at the University of Maine before going to the Tribune.

O. E. Klingaman (Iowa), head of the extension division of the State University of Iowa, has been made director of a great Red Cross home service campaign. Every Red Cross chapter in the state will be given a two-day course in home service, a hundred lecturers working under Mr. Klingaman to this end.

Ralph H. Niece (DePauw '14) is manager of the advertising department of the City News, Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. H. Young, who was second president of the Oregon chapter and after graduation worked on Eugene, Ore., newspapers for two years, is now teaching in the high school at Pendleton, Ore. He conducts what he believes is the only class engaged strictly in journalistic work in a northwestern high school, in addition to serving as extra man on the staff of the local daily paper. A bi-weekly newspaper, The Lantern, published by his students, surpasses in quality many a small college publication and is produced with no aid from him other than suggestions when solicited.

O. W. Archer (Illinois) is covering the city hall run for the Des Moines Daily News.

R. A. Stevenson and C. F. Kurtz, both members of Iowa chapter and the university faculty, have enrolled at the University of Michigan for work leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Waldo Burford (Washington '15), after a few years spent editing the Skagway Alaskan and managing the Juneau (Alaska) Empire, has returned to the place of his birth, Portersville, Calif., where he is managing the Herald.

Claude M. Ogle (DePauw '14), formerly of the Tipton Times, is now managing editor of the Greencastle (Ind.) Herald.

Harry Pritchard (Knox) is with the Taylor-Ewart Bond Co. in Chicago.

Eugene Dyer (Kansas) is reading copy on the telegraph desk of the Kansas City Times.

Milton Abel Hagen (Stanford '15) denies the allegation that he has again started an advertising agency in Los Angeles. His agency never ceased operation. In his office at 200 Grosse Bldg., he edits the Horticultural Catalog, a magazine for western nurserymen, seedsmen, florists and professional horticulturists; and in addition writes a weekly letter for the New York Star and

"scribbles at farces, songs, etc." To assist Mr. Hoover, he conducts a department of conservation in his magazine. Poor health has made his enlistment for active service impossible.

Emerson Knight (DePauw) is advertising manager of the Stewart Talking Machine Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sampson M. Raphaelson (Illinois '17) was married January 1 to Miss Rayna Simons, of Chicago. He is secretary to the editor of Red Book.

E. E. Norris (Iowa), secretary to the president of the State University of Iowa for the past six years, has capitalized his experience by entering the federal diplomatic service. He is now in Copenhagen, Denmark, as a member of the American legation.

Dr. C. H. Weller (Iowa), university editor and chairman of the Board on Student Publications, has been reappointed director of the summer session.

Lee A. White (Michigan '10), editor of The Quill and editorial secretary of the Detroit News, is winding up the courses in journalism at the University of Michigan for J. A. Mosenfelder, who enlisted in the Ordnance Department.

E. E. Troxell (DePauw), executive secretary of the Washington Newspaper Association, is planning a 16-page monthly magazine to be devoted to the interests of the country farmer and business man. It is to be called "Town and Farm" and is to be issued to every subscriber on the lists of the 79 newspapers which are members of the association. It will start with a circulation of 77,000. Troxell will come east on business for the association soon, making his headquarters at the association's Chicago agency. His main office is in the department of journalism at Seattle.

Herbert S. Marshutz (Stanford), formerly assistant sporting editor of the Los Angeles Times, is now with the American Thermo-Ware Co., Inc., 16 Warren Street, New York City.

Joseph E. Davies (Wisconsin honorary) recently United States Commissioner of Corporations, lost a close and dramatic race for the United States senatorship to Representative Lenroot, despite the active support of President Wilson.

Chester H. Westfall (Oklahoma '16), formerly instructor in journalism in the University of Oklahoma, now private secretary to Gov. R. L. Williams of Oklahoma, has been elected a member and assistant secretary of the Oklahoma State Council of Defense. Westfall has been closely associated with the work of the council since June, 1917, when he took charge of its publicity activities. His service was so successful that he gradually took over most of the work of the council until he became secretary to the governor. He has since retained supervision of the defense activities, but has been relieved from much of the detail by the appointment of subordinates.

J. Hamilton Johnson (Iowa) is on the Minneapolis Tribune.

Henry W. McClintock (Iowa) is on the staff of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.

Guy Scrivener (Kansas '16) has gone to the Nation's Business, at Washington, D. C., to serve as business manager under the editor, Merle Thorpe (Washington honorary), formerly head of the departments of journalism at the University of Washington and Kansas State University. Scrivener has been editor of the Clay Center Republican since graduating.

Sigma Delta Chi in Khaki

FRANK E. MASON (Ohio), national vice-president of Sigma Delta Chi and formerly assistant managing editor of *The American Boy*, is attached to the "Fighting Ninth" Infantry, in France. He was commissioned second lieutenant at Fort Sheridan. Col. Upton, who commands the Ninth Infantry, is a son of Gen. Upton, for whom Camp Upton was named.

Walter Candy (Beloit) is in Co. G, 342nd Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill.

Lieut. E. H. Badger (Washington '17) has been assigned to the 12th Inf., Camp Fremont, Calif. He has incidentally signed a life contract with the sister of a fellow officer at Camp Fremont.

Emil E. Hurja (Washington), secretary to Representative Sulzer of Alaska, was recently commissioned second lieutenant in the Signal Corps and assigned to the spruce section. He was ordered to Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash., and is now stationed at Astoria, Ore.

John Ramsay (Wisconsin) has completed training for the aviation section of the Signal Corps and has been sent to France.

Russell Palmer (Wisconsin) is working for the French government at Rouen, and expects to be there for the balance of the war.

Linton B. Dimond (Michigan) is with the U. S. A. Ambulance Corps in France.

Joe K. Billingsley and James A. Donan, both members of DePauw chapter, are in service aboard the U. S. S. *Leviathan*. They are working in the hospital of the ship, which was formerly the *Vaterland*.

Harold A. Fitzgerald (Michigan) is enrolled in the aviation section of the Signal Corps at Rantoul, Ill.

Glen Chaffin (Montana) has enlisted in the navy.

Alfred Hill (Kansas), formerly with headquarters company at Camp Doniphan, Okla., was commissioned second lieutenant at the second training camp at Fort Leavenworth, and is now stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Waldo R. Hunt and Irvin C. Johnson, both of the Michigan chapter, class of 1916, are with the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Hebbal, Bengalore, India.

Francis F. McKinney (Michigan) is a yeoman in the navy. Address, 1417 Belmont, Washington, D. C.

John Clark Binford (DePauw) is a sergeant-major in the infantry, at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Lieut. William F. Newton (Michigan) is stationed at the Gatun Locks, Panama Canal Zone.

Henry Pegues (Kansas '17) is trying for a commission in the third training school at Camp Doniphan, Okla. He was selected from the ranks for admission to the O. T. C. He was infantry sergeant.

Mack C. Wylie (DePauw) is in 6th Co., U. S. Marines, stationed at Galveston, Texas.

Arman Merriam (Knox) sailed for France in March, wearing the insignia of a first lieutenant in the air service. He visited the Knox chapter shortly before his departure.

Raymond A. Fagan (Kansas '17) abandoned the problems of the city editor of the *Salina* (Kas.) *Journal* to accept those of an aviation student at Kelley Field, Texas.

Fred R. Gamble and John M. Baker, Knox men, are at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Gamble is a first lieutenant of infantry, and is regimental instructor in

bayonet exercises. Baker is a corporal in the National Army.

The most recent of Illinois chapter's members to enter the military were M. G. McConnell, '18, and S. F. Reid, '19. The former is at Camp Dodge, the latter in training for ordnance work. They were initiated this year.

Leonard M. Logan (Oklahoma '14), who had been superintendent of schools in Fort Gibson, Okla., has enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps, and is now a private in Training Company 1, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. He was editor of a recently published "Roster and History of Training Company No. 1" in magazine form.

Eugene D. McMahon (Oklahoma '15), formerly publisher of the *Lawton* (Okla.) *Daily News*, has entered military service as a non-commissioned officer in the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Okla.

Harold Chamberlain (Iowa) sailed early in February for France, and kept on sailing for 21 days before he and his fellows of the Iowa unit of the American Ambulance Corps landed.

Vernon Moore (Kansas), who has been on the advertising force of the *Kansas City Star* and advertising manager of the *Great Bend Tribune* since his graduation, has enlisted in aviation and while waiting his call has gone to Montana to homestead a claim. He expects it to be there when he returns from war.

Conger Reynolds, charter member of Iowa chapter and formerly head of the department of journalism at his alma mater, is in active service in the Intelligence Department of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was happily billeted in a French town of 4,000 population which was lacking neither in children nor food of high quality and reasonable price, but he expected to be ordered to headquarters daily when he wrote, February 6.

H. O. Cain (Louisiana) was made a first lieutenant at the second Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Tex., and is now stationed there. T. M. McIlamore (Louisiana) was also made first lieutenant at the same camp.

Lieut. D. J. Ewing (Louisiana) has been transferred from Camp Pike, Ark., to the 7th Infantry, Camp Green, N. C.

Ralph Kern and Jerome Moss, charter members of Reserve chapter, are cadets at the aviation training school, Love Field, Dallas, Tex.

B. G. Oberlin (Reserve) is a second lieutenant, attached to Co. F, 332nd Infantry, at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

George O. Hays has been transferred from the Cleveland to the New York office of the *Iron Trade Review*.

Lewis Conner (Washington), who was transferred from the 12th Co., Washington C. A. C., to the third R. O. T. C., at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., was married April 27 to Miss Ruth Thompson, a feature writer on the *Seattle Daily Times*. Mrs. Conner is a graduate of the University of Washington, and is prominent in Theta Sigma Phi, journalistic sorority.

Lieut. E. S. Ott (Louisiana) is still stationed at Douglas, Ariz., in the 10th Field Artillery.

Merrill V. Reed (Nebraska '15) is a lieutenant, on duty with the 40th U. S. Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn. He entered the Fort Snelling R. O. T. C. with the first group of student officers but took an early examination and got

into the Regular instead of the National Army. He was president of his chapter at Lincoln.

Clark Squire (Washington '16), who was covering the federal run for the *Seattle Star*, has resigned and awaits assignment with the next contingent to service in the National Army.

Frank Picard (Michigan) holds a captaincy and is stationed at Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich. He is assigned to the agreeable duty of playing host to French officers at the camp, and figures large in the arrangement of entertainments for the men in training. He wrote an opera which they recently produced.

Otto Claitor (Louisiana) has enlisted in the radio service and is now in training at Harvard University.

Lieut. Don Hunter (Iowa '15) is assigned to the 350th Infantry, stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was a charter member of the Iowa chapter. Lieut. Neil H. Swanson (Minnesota) is also with the 350th Infantry.

Pat Paige (Iowa '14) is driving an ambulance in France and has been awarded a Cross of War for valiant service. Several of his letters have appeared in the *Chicago Herald*.

Millard Wear (Kansas '19) has been appointed to West Point from Kansas, and was to take the entrance examinations at Leavenworth in April.

Luke McWilliams (Knox), who was commissioned a second lieutenant at Fort Sheridan, has been transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Harold Hoffman (Miami '17) is in Squad 247, 22nd Co., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Leslie and Lamar Tooze, who entered Harvard Law School after graduating from the University of Oregon, are both first lieutenants of infantry at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Bruce H. McIntosh (DePauw '16) is with the 20th Co., 5th Battery, 160th Depot Brigade, at Camp Custer, Mich.

E. C. Kaeser (Miami) is in the Ordnance Department, somewhere in Texas.

Conrad Brevick (Washington), lately of the staff of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, took the ordnance course at the University of Oregon.

Harry Kuck (Oregon) left the *Evening Chronicle* of The Dalles, Ore., to enlist, and is now somewhere in France.

Charles Phelps Cushing (Michigan honorary), magazine writer, is the possessor of the following cabalistic address: 1st Lieut., U. S. Marines, Press Division, A. P. O., 702, A. E. F., France. He has helped in the issuing of *Stars* and *Stripes*, a newspaper for the soldiers.

Earl Christmas (Oklahoma '13) is in Co. 5, Barracks 941 North, Camp Farragut, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Samuel Purdue (DePauw '17) is "wearing a tin derby" in the 150th Headquarters Co., A. E. F., France.

Raymond A. Tolbert (Oklahoma '12) is an Army Y. M. C. A. secretary. Address: Army Y. M. C. A., 12 Rue d'Aguesseuseau, Paris, France.

Robert F. Midkiff (Knox) is in training for the air service at the Aviation Field, Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex. He passed his examination at the ground school at the University of Illinois.

Clifford T. Warner (DePauw '17)

(Continued on page 15)

News of the Chapters

DePauw

ALPHA CHAPTER is back on its feet again, having recovered from the loss of eight men by graduation and enlistment last spring. The active membership now totals twelve men: Elery Mahaffey, business manager of the DePauw Daily; Joe T. Meredith, Indianapolis News correspondent; William J. Tway, Indianapolis Star correspondent; Wilfred Smith; Lozier Funk, of the board of editors of the 1918 Mirage; James Claypool, copy editor of The Daily; Shirley A. Kriner; Francis Stephenson, sporting editor The Daily and member of the Mirage board; David E. Lilienthal; Paul W. Neff, editor-in-chief of The Daily and publicity committee man for the Third Liberty Loan drive in this county; Donnel Shoffner, assistant business manager of The Daily and member of the Mirage board, and George W. Smith, news editor of the Daily and member of the Mirage board.

Kenneth C. Hogate, president of the chapter, left college at the end of the semester to take a position at the chief copy desk of the Cleveland News.

The chapter issued, April first, another number of the "Yellow Crab," a humorous and satirical magazine, the last number of which appeared on the campus three years ago. The editor, Bill Tway, and his conspirators waged an intensive sales campaign a feature of which was the "war price" charged, thirteen cents.

The chapter recently entertained fifty athletes of the university at a smoker given in honor of the Varsity track squad and their coach, Hugo Fisher, a recent addition to DePauw's staff. It was the first affair of that nature that had ever been undertaken on the campus by any other than a social fraternity.

The chapter officers at present are: Elery Mahaffey, president; Joe Meredith, vice-president and treasurer; George Smith, secretary and historian, and Donnel Shoffner, messenger.

Roy Millikan '09, one of the founders of the fraternity, recently visited the chapter. He gave some interesting side-lights on the birth and early history of Sigma Delta Chi.

Kansas

The seven active members of Sigma Delta Chi at Kansas have not held many meetings of a formal nature. Busy-ness and constantly close relations among the members are blamed.

War takes one or two men from the university every week, but no Sigma Delta Chis have left so far this year for active war service.

Harry Morgan and Don Davis, both members of the chapter, are editors of the Jayhawker, Kansas' annual. Davis was one of ten to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, late in March.

Eugene Dyer, president, withdrew from school at the end of the first semester, and is now reading copy on the telegraph desk of the Kansas City Times. He expects to return to college next year to assume his duties as editor of the Jayhawker.

The Daily Kansan is experiencing a strange state of affairs. For the month of February there was a woman editor, a woman assistant news editor and a man society editor. The society editor was Lawson May, secretary of the chapter. Then came the March election and with it a woman editor, a woman news editor, a woman war editor, a woman society editor and a man business mana-

ger. This latter job is held by the same man during the entire school year.

It isn't the war which has caused this passing of the old and coming of the new; it's the decision of the men to give the women a fair chance. And they have taken it.

Michigan

In the hope of furthering the spirit of journalism at the university, Michigan chapter has decided to join with Pi Delta Epsilon in presenting a series of get-togethers for students interested in the profession. The first session will be for members of the two fraternities only, when the Sigma Delta Chi Initiates' Play will be given.

A journalism week in Ann Arbor this spring or early next fall is projected. Members of the state editorial association will probably attend. A similar conference was held by the chapter a few years ago.

Prof. John R. Brumm, '06, honorary, talked to the chapter at a recent meeting on "Literature and Journalism," stressing the point that there is as much

literary talent among newspaper men as there is among authors, but that a full expression is prevented by the rapid-fire methods necessary in a news office. Professor Brumm has recently been appointed critic of the Daily.

Papers on journalism have been prepared by senior members, and for reading at various meetings. James Schermerhorn, Jr., has already presented a paper on "The Sociological Aspect of the Newspaper." Other papers in preparation are "The Law of Libel," by Allen Shoenfield; "Hearst and Gee-Whiz Journalism," by Bruce A. Swaney; "The Adrian Telegram," (descriptive of the work of Stuart Perry, '96, honorary) by Herbert G. Wilson. At subsequent meetings The Quill and the Michigan Daily will be discussed.

The board of control of student publications recently appointed Bruce A. Swaney, '18, associate editor, and Clarence L. Roeser, '19, telegraph editor of the Daily.

Six Sigma Delta Chi actives attended the annual dinner of Detroit Alumni at Harmonie hall, Detroit. The Quill and the basis of selecting members were discussed.

Plans are in preparation for the publishing of a yellow and sensational edition of the Daily by Sigma Delta Chi men. All things that a newspaper ought not to do will be clearly demonstrated.

The chapter has invested its funds in Liberty bonds, and the problem of meeting payments has aided in keeping members interested in the organization's financial condition.

Washington

The Frederick A. Churchill, Jr., Memorial Library has been installed in the journalism department at the University of Washington. "Fritz" Churchill, member of the class of '12 and managing editor of the Daily in '10, died two years ago in New York, while at the beginning of what promised to be a brilliant journalistic career. The library was secured through the efforts of Sigma Delta Chi.

The motto of the memorial library is "Dunamal." A literal translation of this bit of Greek would be "can do," which was the motto of "Fritz" Churchill ever since his tongue was able to frame the words. A number of books have been brought up from the central university library, while many have been contributed by Frederick A. Churchill, Sr., local active and alumni chapters of Sigma Delta Chi, and others. A special librarian is in charge.

By special action of the faculty of the university, the department of journalism will, commencing September 1, 1918, become the school of journalism. Professor Colin V. Dymont, the present head of the department, will be director of the school.

Edward Swanson, '18, president of the local chapter, is the vice-president of the student body. He finds time to write editorials for the Daily, and to compose poetry for Oval Club and sundry other organizations of which he is a member.

Mark Haas, '19, is explaining the why and wherefore of university athleticism to the sport readers of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. As "Skandul Al," eccentric author of weirdly spelled poetry, Haas has conducted one of the most popular daily features ever run in The Daily.

Sherman Mitchell, '18, has just con-

Directory of Sigma Delta Chi Officers

National President: Lieut. Robert C. Lowry, Publicity Officer, 90th Div., Camp Travis, Tex.
National Vice-President: Lieut. Frank E. Mason, 395 Park Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
National Secretary: Robert E. Clayton, 26 Alfred St., Detroit.
National Treasurer: F. M. Church, 305 Merrick Ave., Detroit.
Editor The Quill: Lee A. White, 99 Maidstone St., Detroit.
Past National Presidents: Laurence Sloan, The Tribune, New York; S. H. Lewis, The Lynden Tribune, Lynden, Wash.; Roger Steffan, R. O. T. C., Camp Sherman, Ohio.

CHAPTER SECRETARIES.

DePauw: George W. Smith, Phi Kappa Psi House, Greencastle, Ind.
Kansas: E. Lawson May, Pi Upsilon House, Lawrence, Kas.
Michigan: Clarence L. Roeser, 520 S. Division St., Ann Arbor.
Denver: G. A. Yetter, 2211 So. Josephine St., Denver Colo.
Washington: Mark Haas, 1605 E. 47th St., Seattle.
Purdue: Karl T. Nessler, 503 State St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Ohio: Luther C. Swain, 1934 Indianola Ave., Columbus.
Wisconsin: Paul F. Cranefield (pro tem.), 304 N. Orchard St., Madison, Wis.
Iowa: W. Earl Hall, Old Capitol Bldg., Iowa City.
Illinois: McKinley Gardner, 1006 S. Fifth St., Champaign.
Missouri: R. P. Brandt, 500 College Ave., Columbia, Mo.
Texas: Ed Angly, Delta Tau Delta House, Austin, Texas.
Oregon: Robert G. McNary, Box 208, Eugene.
Oklahoma: Charles C. Tallafarro, 757 Asp Ave., Norman, Okla.
Indiana: Ralph Winslow, Sigma Nu, Bloomington.
Nebraska: N. B. Musselman, 517 S. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Iowa State: J. M. Van Houten, 804 Duff Ave., Ames.
Stanford: Miller McClintock, 375 Little Kingsley St., Palo Alto, Calif.
Montana: John Markle (acting), State University, Missoula, Mont.
Louisiana: W. Frank Gladney, 438 Florida St., Baton Rouge, La.
Kansas State: Carl P. Miller, 1031 Leavenworth St., Manhattan.
Maine: Cecil D. MacIlroy (pro tem.), P. O. Box 111, Bridgewater, Maine.
Beloit: John Manson, Jr., 1248 Chapin St., Beloit, Wis.
Minnesota: C. A. Anderson, 2282 Carter Ave., St. Paul.
Miami: Theodore Douglas, 115 E. Race St., Oxford, O.
Knox: Willard B. Dean, 250 Maple Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
Western Reserve: Ralph W. Bell, Delta Upsilon, W. R. U., Cleveland, Ohio.
Detroit Alumni: James Devlin, Detroit News.
Seattle Alumni: Will Simonds, Seattle Daily Times.

cluded a strenuous half year as editor of the Daily, and is now handling sports for college papers and campus correspondence for the Portland Oregonian.

George Pierrot, '19, is publicity manager for the Y. M. C. A., and is covering the campus for the Seattle Times. He is a member of the advisory board of the Daily, and was actively engaged in the recent state publicity campaign for the enrollment of workers in the Public Service Reserve.

Jack Carrigan, '18, has come back to the Daily staff after a prolonged absence. His rapid-fire work soon won him the position of associate editor. He is also doing work on the Town Crier, a weekly class publication.

J. Eber Angle, '18, has been working as copy reader on the Daily.

Ohio

Initiation of new members has been the most important recent activity of the Ohio State chapter. The new members are Wilbur W. Mouch, of Columbus, a senior in the College of Commerce and Journalism; Estle D. Leonard, of Manchester, a junior in the College of Commerce and Journalism, and Delmar G. Starkey, of Belfontaine, a sophomore in the College of Arts. The first two are news editors on the Daily Lantern, and the last the sporting editor. Prof. Osman C. Hooper of the department of journalism, Prof. William L. Graves of the department of English, and George Burba, editor of the Columbus Evening Dispatch have been elected honorary members of the local chapter. The new men were initiated April 9, and a banquet was served at the Men's Union.

The chapter has arranged a dance honoring the girls of Theta Sigma Phi, honorary journalistic sorority. A "gridiron" dinner for all students engaged in or interested in journalism is another event planned for the near future.

Leon A. Friedman, a member of the fraternity and a senior in the College of Commerce and Journalism, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Lantern, succeeding Bert C. Chambers who left last fall to enter service.

W. Ray Palmer, formerly secretary, is now president of the chapter, and Luther C. Swain is secretary.

Wisconsin

Five men were elected to Wisconsin chapter during the first semester, bringing the membership up to ten. The initiates were: Blair Converse, post graduate and instructor in journalism; George Earl Wallis, managing editor of the Cardinal, the university daily, and a man of experience on other dailies; Harold A. Gill, for three years sporting editor of the Madison (Wis.) Democrat, and at present a member of the staff of the 1919 Badger, Wisconsin's annual; Owen L. Scott, news editor of the Cardinal, and William E. Drips, a member of the staff of the Agricultural Journal of the College of Agriculture and a contributor to various farm magazines.

The practice of holding semi-monthly dinners, at which newspaper men of Madison and other Wisconsin cities speak, was resumed this semester.

Harry H. Scott, elected to the chapter last year, is working on what promises to be the best Wisconsin annual ever produced. Scott is an experienced printer and newspaper man, and exceptionally well qualified for the editorship of the Badger.

Iowa

The State University of Iowa chapter has sacrificed three members to the military this year: Prof. Conger Reynolds, a charter member; Harold Chamberlain and Homer Roland. Eight members are in Europe.

W. Earl Hall, editor of the Daily Iowan, secretary of the chapter and a member of the staff of the department of journalism and publicity, was elected president of the Iowa College Press Association at its annual convention at Cedar Rapids in March. Nearly a hundred delegates representing a dozen college publications attended the two-day conference.

No counterpart of the organization is known to its officers. It is made up of all the college papers in the state, and its purpose is "to promote friendly relations between the colleges, to maintain the high standards of college journalism and to aid in the solution of problems for the future editors and business managers of college papers." The first convention was held at Colfax last year, and all colleges were represented by one or more delegates. The various colleges are exchanging special stories under the caption, "Iowa College Press Service."

Despite the war, the attendance this year was practically equal to that of 1917. There were addresses by prominent newspaper men of the state; special articles and reports by college writers, reporters and advertising solicitors; and a banquet and dance. Sigma Delta Chi was, as in the inception of the organization, prominently represented.

Robert C. Hammer was elected to the chapter March 23. He is business manager of the Daily Iowan, and a student of journalism.

Illinois

"Dignity fell sprawling," and "all the conventional barriers were burned away" at the annual Gridiron Banquet of the Illinois chapter, March 21, according to Carl Stephens, alumnus, who covered this worthy emulation of the famous Washington dinner for the Daily Illini. Sigma Delta Chi's reputation for making things interesting attracted 120 guests from the faculty and the citizenry of Urbana and Champaign. K. D. Pulcifer was master of ceremonies. The pledging of H. G. Hullfish, H. J. Orr, R. A. Drysdale and S. D. Owen was announced. One of the few bits of seriousness was the reading of the names of the chapter's 24 members engaged in the war. Assembly call, mess call and taps were sounded by buglers during the evening. A corking four-page publication, The Banquet Blade, was published by the chapter for the guests.

The new members are also pledged to Graphomen, a society which has been granted a charter by Pi Delta Epsilon. Every member of Sigma Delta Chi is also a member of Graphomen.

The active roll contains ten names now, including the four pledges. The older men still in college are Pulcifer, McKinley Gardner, J. M. Knappenberger, A. A. Dailey, J. H. Collins and H. B. Johnston. Dailey, a senior, after serving several months with ambulanciers in France, returned to the university, entered the balloon service, was rejected and resumed his studies again. M. G. McConnell, '18, and S. F. Reid, '19, were initiated this year but have gone to the colors.

Under the leadership of President Pulcifer and Secretary Gardner, the chapter has been particularly prosperous this year.

Oregon

Until the beginning of the present quarter, April 1, Oregon chapter was busy readjusting itself to a new scheme of things. Six of last year's members had gone into the military; Milton Stoddard and DeWitt Gilbert into the coast artillery; Forest Piel and Percy Boatman into the Ambulance Corps; Kenneth

Moore into the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and Harold Hamstreet into the U. S. Marines. Maurice Hyde had also left to work on the Portland Oregonian. Election of new members was to be held too late for announcement in the April Quill.

Dean Eric Allen of the School of Journalism is adjutant to Col. Leader, now retired and late of the Royal Irish Rifles, a veteran of the Somme who has charge of the military work on the campus. Major Allen is working with the university battalion.

James Sheehy is commander of one of the companies in the battalion, as well as president of the student body and correspondent for the Oregon Journal of Portland.

Robert McNary, secretary, is make-up editor of the Emerald as well as associate editor of Oregon Exchanges, a monthly publication of the school in the interests of the state press. He is also president of the Mask and Buskin, the local chapter of the national dramatic organization, the Associated University Players.

Harold Newton, the remaining active member, returned to college this year.

Oklahoma

Twenty-two of the fifty-one active, alumni and honorary members of Oklahoma chapter are now in military service, and three or four more are on the point of entering. One major and numerous lieutenants are included in the list of commissioned officers from this chapter.

The University of Oklahoma Magazine for February was a number made up almost entirely of material written by military Sigma Delta Chis or other men in the army. Notable articles were by Lieutenant W. H. Campbell, ex '18, now in Signal Corps service on the Mexican border; by Lawrence N. Morgan, who wrote of training camp experiences; by Raymond A. Tolbert, '12, who gave his impressions of France and army Y. M. C. A. work in Paris, and by James A. Brill, ex-'17, bugler in an ambulance company in the Rainbow division now in France.

Iowa State

Iowa State, in spite of the war, has a strong chapter this year, with sixteen members active. Members of the fraternity have been unusually conspicuous in general university affairs as well as in journalism. They have heartily cooperated with Theta Sigma Phi. Not long ago the journalistic sorority gave a banquet in honor of Sigma Delta Chi at the Sheldon-Munn hotel.

The annual Gridiron Banquet was held on April 5. As the event was postponed last year on account of unsettled conditions, the chapter put extra effort to insure success.

Since the last Quill, Iowa State has initiated five men: M. W. Emmel, contributor to both the Student and the Agriculturist; J. S. Dodds, once business manager of the Student, a faculty member and present editor of the Ames Evening Times; C. W. Wissler, editor of the Agriculturist; Z. R. Mills, business manager of the Student, and A. R. Jaqua, managing editor of the Nebraska Farmer.

Iowa State chapter has sixteen men under arms, and a service flag in their honor was unveiled at the close of the Gridiron Banquet.

Stanford

Sigma Delta Chi members in service in France prepared a complete issue of the Stanford comic magazine, Chaparral, published last month. It was called an Overseas Number. Not only the reading matter, but the drawings

were from the front; and the ancient motto of Le Chaparral, "Tis better to have lived and laughed than never to have lived at all," was corrupted to "Tis better to have fought and won than never to have fought at all."

Burnet C. Wohlford, '18, an ambulance, was editor of the issue, and the contributors included Harold Levy, '16; Lansing Warren, '17, and Robert Donaldson, '17.

Montana

Montana chapter increased the number of its active members from three to eight when Neophytes Harry Griffin, Edward Rosendorf, Seymour Gorsline, Glen Chaffin and Herman Hauck were confirmed March 23. However, the association with Hauck and Chaffin was short-lived. Hauck was called home to Philipsberg, Mont., to take his father's place as editor of the Philipsberg Mail, while Chaffin has entered the United States navy.

A joint banquet was held March 23 by the Montana chapters of Theta Sigma Phi and Sigma Delta Chi in honor of the two departing men.

Gorsline is business manager of the Kaimin, the university daily. Griffin, Hauck, Chaffin and Rosendorf have been working on the local staff of the Daily Missoulian, a city newspaper published at the seat of the state university, and have been ardent supporters of the Kaimin.

John E. H. Markle, president of the chapter, is the only old officer left.

Louisiana

Louisiana chapter of Sigma Delta Chi began the second semester with a quota of ten men, having lost two to Uncle Sam during the course of the past four months.

C. F. La Grone has enlisted in the radio service of the U. S. navy, while Roger Jones attended the third Officers' Training Camp.

Kansas State

Kansas State chapter announces the pledging and initiation of four men prominent in journalism at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Pledge service was held January 5, and initiation January 19, for the following: Charles Warren Hestwood, conspicuous in college activities for four years; Clyde Fisher, column editor of the Kansas State Collegian, until he entered the third officers' training camp; William Giles, prominent in college, and Carl P. Miller, city editor of the Manhattan Daily Nationalist and correspondent for the Kansas City Journal, Kansas City Post and Topeka Daily Capital.

Since the first of the year two men have gone into the service of Uncle Sam. Ralph L. Foster enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and Clyde Fisher entered the third officers' training camp, at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. Only three men will be back in school next year, the others either going to the colors or graduating this spring.

April 13, the chapter elected Bruce B. Brewer, president; William Giles, vice-president, and Carl P. Miller, secretary-treasurer.

Beloit

Gerald Cunningham and W. Bayard Taylor retired from the positions of editor-in-chief and news editor of the Beloit Round Table, and John Manson took over the running of the semi-weekly news-sheet with the opening of the second semester. The Round Table, by the way, is the second oldest college paper in the United States, with the oldest still unidentified, and Sigma Delta Chi finds it good territory for the fostering of journalistic idealism as well as fertile

ground for the harvesting of neophytes. Cunningham and Taylor, the two seniors now active in the Beloit chapter, will probably be in service ere the April Quill is published, but Manson will be well able to handle chapter affairs with his two capable fraternity brothers, recently elected. They are Carl Kesler of Quincy, Ill., and Emmert Wingert of Mount Carroll, Ill. Further good men on the Round Table staff and in the sophomore class will be eligible in time to see the chapter finish with a good membership for the coming fall.

Minnesota

Minnesota chapter's man-power has been seriously drained, but activities have by no means been suspended. "Punch" will be seen again at the big annual banquet.

President Ralph Beal is among the most recent to leave college. He has enlisted in the Ordinance Corps, and is in training at Princeton University. Douglas Anderson and Clinton Boo have been called into service with Base Hospital Unit 26.

The following officers have been elected: President, John Boyle; vice-president, Burton Forster; secretary, Charles A. Anderson; treasurer, Jesse A. Carpenter.

Miami

Miami chapter has initiated two men and pledged a third: Hugh Fink, '18; Stanley McKie, '19, and Gordon Crecraft, '18, respectively.

As the only organization on the campus fitted to handle the project, the chapter has undertaken the production of a literary magazine which, if a success, will be a regular university publication. Only one issue will be attempted this college year.

Miami has sent three men to the military this year. Harold Hoffman is learning to fly, Robert Crandall is in the artillery and E. C. Kaeser is in the Ordinance Department.

Knox

Randall Parrish, author, was among the more recent guests of Knox chapter. The organization has, from its inception, courted the friendship of writers in all fields of journalism.

The chapter controls all student publications and helps to shape their policy, in addition to publishing the College News Bulletin. Loomis Leedy is editor of the Student, Knox's weekly, and a reporter on the Galesburg Evening Mail staff. Roy Nelson is editor of the News Bulletin, assistant editor of the Student, and a member of the staff of the 1919 Gale. Milton Hult is college publicity man and on the staffs of the Student and the Gale. Richard Spake is editor of the Gale, a member of the Student staff and a reporter for the Galesburg Register. Edmond Stofft writes for the Student.

Leedy is president of the chapter; Midkiff was vice-president till he went into the Aviation Corps; Dean is secretary; Hult treasurer, and Nelson keeper of the morgue.

Sigma Delta Chi in Khaki

(Continued from page 12)

sticks to journalism despite his enlistment. He is city editor of the Ambulance Service News, published at Allentown, Pa., by the Ambulance Corps, which is firmly entrenched there.

Sergeant-Major Paul Neill (Washington), formerly of the staffs of the Yakima (Wash.) Republic and the Seattle

Post-Intelligencer, is serving in a special capacity at the headquarters of Gen. Pershing, in France.

Major Ing Carson, one of the earliest members of Washington chapter, is a major in the English hospital service.

Foss E. Smith (DePauw '13) is learning the in'ards of aeroplanes at Columbus, Ohio.

Sam Michael (Oregon) is a sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Iowa State chapter has sent 16 men into service. They are: E. S. Hurwich, '19; H. E. Pride, '17; Leo Iverson, '14; B. K. Fox, '18; M. Seder, '16; F. E. McCray, '16; J. H. McCarroll, '19; I. J. Cromer, '19; D. R. Collins, '17; C. F. Salt, instructor; C. W. Besse, '13; R. J. Miller, '15; W. A. Cordes, '17; H. Hilleray, '17; R. C. Hibben, '16, and L. H. Barker, '17.

Edward Severns (Washington '18) enlisted in the navy immediately on graduation at the end of the second quarter, and was very recently under quarantine at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Ralph M. Williams (DePauw '16) is at Fort Douglas, Utah, with Co. G, 20th Infantry.

Harold Hamstreet (Oregon) left the Sheridan (Ore.) Sun to join the Marines, and is now at Mare Island, Calif.

Christian Gross (Illinois '17), who was in the ambulance service in France earlier in the war, returned to the United States and is now at the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Grant, Ill.

David Cleeland (Washington '19) recently started in pursuit of a wife and a commission in the Coast Artillery Corps. He won and wedded Miss Anna Moen, a capable student of journalism at the University of Washington, and then enlisted. He was sent to Montana for training, and was recently appointed to the Officers' Training School at Fortress Monroe, Va. His ability as a writer won him official notice and opportunity.

Milton G. Silver (Illinois '17) though still in France with the American Red Cross, was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa. A. B. Brown, '17, who was a delegate to the convention of Sigma Delta Chi at Missouri, is also abroad with the Red Cross.

Prof. Fred W. Kennedy (Washington honorary), director of printing laboratories at the University of Washington, has donned the olive drab and is one of the best liked instructors in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He enlisted in '98, and is doubly entitled to a uniform.

Kenneth Moores (Oregon) is in the Aviation Flying School at San Diego.

Zean G. Gassman (Illinois '18) is training in the radio division of the navy at Great Lakes, Ill.

Homer G. Roland (Iowa) was in training at Camp Jos. E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., less than a month when he was sent to New York to embark with Fire, Hose and Truck Co., No. 317, A. E. F.

E. W. Edwardson (Iowa) has relinquished his position as city editor of the Vinton Eagle to accept a position on the Camp Dodge, published at Camp Dodge by Lieut. Laurence Fairall, another member of Iowa chapter. Fairall's paper is said by military men to be easily the best army newspaper published.

Cargill Sproull (Kansas '17) formerly city editor of the Lawrence Journal-World, who enlisted in the balloon observation branch of aviation, is now in training at Urbana, Ill.

Ray Clearman (Iowa) is in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, serving as an Army Y. M. C. A. secretary.

**Statement of the Ownership,
Management, Circulation,
Etc., Required by the Act of
Congress, August 24, 1912,**

Of The Quill, published quarterly at Detroit, Michigan, for April, 1918.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Lee A White, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the Quill, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and managing editor are: Publisher, Sigma Delta Chi, 305 Merrick Ave., Detroit; editor and business manager, Lee A White, 99 Maidstone St., Detroit.

2. That the owners are: Sigma Delta Chi; Robert C. Lowry, Austin, Tex., president; Frank E. Mason, 395 Park Place, Milwaukee, Wis., vice-president; Robert Clayton, 26 Alfred St., Detroit, Mich., secretary; F. M. Church, 305 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich., treasurer; Lee A White, 99 Maidstone St., Detroit, Mich., editor.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above: This information is not required of The Quill.

LEE A WHITE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of April, 1918.

CECIL BILLINGTON,

Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 30, 1918.

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